attack by force !—that is the question next for us to settle. Just by sppeal to the dignity of the Congress of the United States; by soliciting the representatives of the Congress of the United States to vindicate their congress and that we propose the conditions of the congress of the United States to vindicate their congress. of the United States; by soliciting the representatives of the Corgress of the United States to vindicate their own dignity; and that we propose to do tenight. [Applause.] But if they do not vindicate their own dignity what then? [A Voice—Put down the slave drivers—applause.] Then force must be met by force. [Lond applause.] And does little South Carolins, with one fortieth only of the white men or this Union, think one fortieth only of the white men or this Union, think it can overcome us? [Voices—No, no—send Gen. Scott down—laughter.] I advise the South before they go further into this business to look into their arithmente. [Laughter.] There are more free white men within one mile of this platform than in the whole State of South Carolina. There are men enough here in this room to sustain our Sensons and nepresentatives in room to sustain our Sensons and nepresentatives in their seats, (applause.) and if necessary we will go. (Great applause.) There is one very ominent and distinguished person that my friend, with all his exhausting examination of this affair, left out, and that was Don Quixote, (aughter, a noble, high-minded gentlement of the subject of

name of that honorable Spanish gentleman I protest against the comparion. (Loud applause).

Mr. Wz. M. Evants then presented Charles King, II.D and said:

Gentlemen, allow me again to introduce a gentle-man to some of you, though he is much better known to most of you than I am to say of you, and that is, CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College.

continuos, allow me arain to sure of you, and that is, many to make the sum to see of you, and that is, Mr. K. K. President of the action of the sure Mr. King was received with a storm of cheers,

cheers]. I am here piedged to whatever may be the necessary consequences of this meeting, come they when they may, or how they may. The time! has come when we must talk just so, and when we must act up to our talk [Great applause]. Now all this may seem rash ["'taint half enough'!, but my desily communion is with rash, young fellows, and my duty is to restrain their rashness. And yet, I should feel myself utterly unit for daily communion with their noble spirits, with hearts that beat to free generous and patriotic emotion if I could feel otherwise than as I do, and, it feeling as I do, I could fail to speak whenever there was a proper opportunity [Enthuasiastic cheering].

Lond cries for "Beecher, Beecher, followed.

Ww. M. Evarts, esq., said:

who would willingly assail him, but that he is a little piece of a porcupine [Applause]. Gentlemen, the Fre Press cannot be traumelled. Free speech may be silenced as Saumer was silenced—by bludgeons: but if that speech of Mr. Sumner does not effect far beyond what the blows of that assassin have effected [A noise was raised by some person in the galleries, which were crowded to an alarming degree, "Pathan out, put him out,"] O, let him stay in here. I do not propose to detain you longer [Go on go on."]

him out, put him out." O. let him stay in here. I do not propose to detain you longer [Go on, go on."] I have said all that I meant to say, and more than I meant to say. I merely presented myself here in order that, so far as my name and my voice could give any influence to this meeting, I might give it. I am here with all my heart and soul and blood [Lo.d cheers]. I am here pledged to whatever may be the

Wm. M. Evants, esq , said:
Allow me, gentlemen, to introduce to your attention
an honorable gentlemen, a citizen of our State, a public man of our State, who was not afraid to interfere te his man of our State, who was not afraid to interfere to raise Mr. Summer, though Senators all left him [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause], who had no tear that if he gave help to a senselest, pleeding man, who had the misfortune to come from a Northern State, that his motives would be misconstrued—the Hen. Edwin B. Morgan, who first rendered aid in his mortal stress to the Hon. Mr. Summer [immense cheering and waving of hanckerchiefs], who now, as heretofore [tiree cheers for Mr. Morgan], represents in the Congress of the United States the Cayung district of New-York.

The Hon. Edwin B. Mongas, Member of the House of Representatives from the Cayung District.

House of Representatives from the Cayaga District, in this State, was then called out, and spoke as fol-

SPEECH OF EDWIN B. MORGAN. GENTLEMEN-I have but a single word to say. I lave never addressed a public assembly; and thus, of all places in the world, is the last place to make the first attempt ["Go on, go on," and applause]. It was by the merest accident that I entered the great slaugh-ter-house at Washington [Applause]. Business called me there. While in conversation with a colleague and one of the reporters of the press of this city, I head the first and the second blow upon our friend Sumner's head. one of the reperters of the press of this city, I heard the first and the second blow upon our friend Summer's head. Instantly my friend with myself pressed forward. It was but the impulse of our nature ["Good, good"], and no credit to any man, because there is no man that would not have done the same ["That's it," and cheers]. Passing up as rapidly as I possibly could, there I saw—from the instant that I started—from the opposite side of the Sonate Chamber I saw the blows repeated from the ——what do you call the blows repeated from the ——what do you call "coward," "brute "hunte," "brute," "coward," "Those blows were given with all the power that a man upon a poor, unoffending man who was fixed upon nis chair, with his feet under the deek, with no possibility sea seless; and up to the moment I came there I should think fifteen or twenty blows had been given—about dishot fifteen or twenty blows had been given—during the short space of time—[A voice: "He's a opposite direction, spreng around and got there at the same instant of time with myself, and caught the vile in by the arm. [Loud cheeks, and cries or "Good—"Good—"Ridin, that's the tern's, no nigget-breeder is "better.] At the same instant of time it than of time if was my better.]

better.] At the same instant of time it was my

good fortune to place myself between the two and and I caught Mr. Summer and saved him from failing violently on the floor. There he laid as senseless as a corpse for several minutes his head bleeding copiously from the frightful wounds, and the blood saturating from the frightful wounds, and the blood saturating his clothes [Shame]. That, in short, is the history of the matter. While standing there, several Senators and many bystanders were complacently looking on, without the least intention of assisting [Shame on them].

without the state measure them.

It wolfers—Name them.

Mr. Morean—You all know who they are ["Name them"]. Toombs was one [Groads for Toombs]—Douglas was another ["Shame"]. Other members were there. That is all, Gentlemen. The resignous know. What punishment will be meeted to Brooks I carnot promise. The matter is now before the

When Mr. Morgan retired lend criss for " Beecher were made, but in the midst of them Mr. Evants intreduced John A. Stevens, President of the Beak of

SPEECH OF JOHN A. STEVENS. Fellow-circzens: I come here entirely unprepare o make any remarks, but since I have been upon th

Fellow-citizens: I come here entirely unprepared to make any remarks, but since I have been upon this platform, there have been those here who have said that if I do not come forward, I will not be considered as having done my duty, I have been considered as not fully participating in the sentiments of this meeting. But I wish to say here that I do fully participate in them [Lond cheers], and I will not be held by any considerat that I am wholly unprepared from addressing you [Cheers]. I have prepared no course of remarks. If I had done so I should have found all my views were anticipated in the resolutions hid before you, and after the manner in which they have been enforced and elucidated by the gentlemen who have preceded me I could add nothing to the constitutional expositiog—nothing that has not been already said by abler heads, and which will be maintained by stronger arms then mine [Lond cheers]. I only desire to say that I heartily indorse these resolutions [Cheers]. I was not cognizant of them until I heard them here, and as far as I did hear them they are an able, Imminous and expent expositions of them until I heard them here, and as far as I did hear them they are an able, Imminous and expent expositions.

ur streets, and the law, sometimes, I am sorry to say, tardy—has been brought to bear upon those rascals the transgress it. But never before have I seen grave enators in the Senate Chamber of the Union say that is tardy—has been brought to bear upon those rascals who transgress it. But never before have I seen grave Senators in the Senate Chamber of the Union say that they cid not intefere because they had no particular sympathy with the man assailed [Cries of "Shame"]. No, fellow-citizens; it was not the man—it was the sovereign State of the Union that was sought to be struck down by the vile hand of that assassin [Loud cheers]. Fellow-citizens, if Senator Seward or Senator Fish were assailed in the Senate chamber, would the indignity rest upon them alone? No! Every blow which should fail upon them, would fail upon the great State of New-York, which they represent in that body, and upon the citizens of this great nation. Every blow indicts d upon the head of the unoffending Sammer is a blow struck upon your head and mine. How does the Ortess at the South designate this outrage? How does the old, staid National Intelligence of Washington, and how does The Union, the mouth-piece of this accurage? [Three groans were here called for President Pierce and they were given with a right hearty good will.] They designate it by the name of an "unfortunate occurrence." Oh, gentlemen, is it an unfortunate occurrence which has called together so large an andfence as this, end the like of which I never saw gathered within these wails before? An unfortunate occurrence! My word for it, gentlemen, if that gentlemen, if that Senator had not been attacked unawares, it is the sober conviction of my judgment, that the nephew of his neele laughter; would have found it a most unfortunate occurrence has been done. [Laughter.] As practical men—as plain, common sense meq—let us bring this question right home, and ask ourselves what is our duty and my daity under the circumstances [Cries of "That's it, that's it]. Seet people who know me know to what political party I have belonged for a great many years. I have come here to night and laid off my ponical associations for this occasion, with my overcost, when I came in, asd I desire now to forg vote for to send to Congress. I intend to ask him in the first place, "Can you agh!!" [Applauss] If he says "Yes," then I mean to ask him, "Will you fight [Great cheering and applause]! If he answers there two questions in the affirmative, he may enterthere two questions in the affirmative, he may enter-tain what opinious he pleases upon any and every other question [Laughter and cheers]. If I taought I could influence my old political friends who have been laboring with me for twenty-five years, I would go to their terms, freedes and work-shaps—I would way-isy them in the streets and beg them for mercy's sake, for freedom's sake, for hearty's sake, to by said isy them in the streets and beg them for mercy's sake, to have a safe to the streets and beg them for mercy's sake, to have asked to have the former political opinions and opposition and under now upon men who will stand by the institutions of the country (Grest applause). I am willing for one, if a man should be selected as our standard beaver with whom I have been in opposition ever since I have given a vote, or if he should be a man with whom I have no social relations, and whom I do not speak to in the street, if he be only faithful and honest, I will work and vote for him as I would for my brother (Applause). If we do that, the whole story is told. If, at the exclude election in November, we will forget our little political bickerings, and come forward in the dignity of American froemen and do our daty, we will never hear of any further attempts at assessination in the Senate Chamber (Great applause). The men who do such doeds as these, are the most brave when there is no danger, and I have observed that their courage is exactly in the ratio of the discountry feet. I hat which happened in Washinglay them in the streets and beg them for mercy's sake, for freed, m's cake, for liberty's sake, to lay asile all former political opinions and opposition and unite now upon men who will stand by the institutions of the country [Great applause]. I am willing for one, if a man should be selected as our standard be aver with whom I have been in opposition ever since I have given a vote, or if he should be a man with whom I have no social relations, and whom I do not speak to in the street, if he be only faithful and honest, I will work and vote for him as I would for my brother [Applause]. If we do that, the whole story is told. If, at the coming election in November, we will forget our little political bickerings, and come forward in the dignity of American foremen and do our duty, we will never hear of all vifuther attempts at

tance between them and the party they oppose. I care not who may be the leader we may elect in the coming election. I have no previous predilections or animosities to gratify. I want men to stand up in the dignity of their manhood and select their standard. animesters to grathly. I want men to standardbearer, and he shall have my earnest and individual
support. The Chairman of the meeting, instead of
introducing the gentleman who preceded me, (Mr.
Stevens,) the President of the Bank of Commerce, and
a gentleman well known to you all, I intended to
have waked up the blood in your hearts by telling
you that he was the son of the man that commanded
your artillery at Saratoga and Yorktown. [Applause.]
Do you remember who the other gentlema was that
preceded him? [Cries of Yes, yes!] I am not going
to talk about his uncle's nephew, [laughter.] but I
allude to the son of the honored and lamented Rufus
King [applause.] Near by me on the stage sits the
gentleman in whose veins flows the same blood that
coursed in the veins of that most intimate friend of the
father of his country, Gen. Alexander Hamilton [applause]. I have been in this place a great many times, coursed in the vense of that most infinite treat of the father of his country, Gen. Alexander Hamilton [applause]. I have been in this place a great many times, and I have seen it crowded upon political occasions but when I see here to-night, occupying the chair, the oldest merchant of whom we can boast in this great city—a man who has distinguished himself in commercial enterprises for more than half a century, and when I see around me the many eminent and distinguished men of which this great city may well feel proud, I feel thankful for the honer conferred upon me in receiving an invitation to address you, which I feel to be far beyond my deserts, and in having my poor unworthy name associated with those distinguished men who are assembled here upon this platform. Now with one heart and one mind, let us resolve to act together from this time forth, until this outrage is rebucked and until these gentlemen [cries of creatures, creatures] shall understand that there are blows to receive as well as blows to give, and may God bless and prosper the right [Great applause].

Mr. W.M. M. Evarrs presented himself amid loud calls for Beecher, and said:

Mr. Wh. M. Evarts presented himself aimd load calls for Beecher, and said:

Mr. President: It is not with the intention of making a speech that I am now before you. The hour of ten is now arrived [Voice—Never mind the hour] But while the meeting is yet full it is desirable that you have an opportunity to express your sentiments upon what you have felt to be a public and decisive pronunciation of your thoughts, by adopting the resolutions that have been read to you [Cheers].

Mr. Evarts concluded amid enthusiastic cheers.

The resolutions were then put by the President and

The resolutions were then put by the President and The audience, who adopted with hearty unanim ty. had throughout the meeting called for Beecher, then shouted "Beecher," "Beecher," "we must hea Beecher," but a motion was put to adjourn, and th President declared the meeting adjourned. The audience, however, would not adjourn. A gentleman in the gailery, at the back of the platform, leaped up and said:

and said:
"Fellow-Citizens: I suppose a very large majority of you desire to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is now present."

A right hearty assent was returned by the audience and Mr. Beecher left his place in the gallery and came upon the platform, the officers of the meeting and nany personal friends, warmly welcoming him. When he made his appearance beforce the audience he was received with the most marked and flattering applause, and rounds of cheers oft repeated. When he had obtained silence he said:

SPEECH OF THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPEECH OF THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I am not intensible to the sentiments which have been expressed this evening. I did not desire, however, to speak at this meeting—not because I could not sympathize with it, for I have sympathized to a degree which I can truly say I bardly ever felt before, in every resolution, in its general drift and in its special language, and in all the speeches that have been made. But I do not wish in any wise to interrupt the course of a meeting inaugurated so wisely, directed so discreetly, designed and calculated to have such weight with all norties, and with all men that are men, throughout the parties, and with all men that are men, throughout the whole country. If there is one thing that we ought to feget, it is that we have ever been divided citizen. If whole country. If there is one thing that we ought to feget, it is that we have ever been divided citizen. If there is one thing that we ought to remember, it is that we are united citizens now [great applause]. I know not, if we had had the ordering of all things, that we consult have conceived anything more consummately wise, looking to remote anything more than the more readily that the present events have taken place, because I know that sometimes Providence employs infernal instruments to do his will (Langhter). Had Senator Summer been a loan of wor, or a man of brawling words—had he been any other than he was—the case could not have been se strong. I know not that if we had gone through our whole land, from one end to the other, we could have found a man so fit to be offered as a sacrifice of liberty upon the great alar of his country [Great applause]. No aspiring politician has he been. A lawyer by profession, a scholar by instincts and habits, a man of refined ideas, of social and esthelic tastes, he was seized by one of those sudden waves of popular feeling that flow through the nation and bear away some man upon their bosom, as one of George Steers's clippers, that has been buthing on the shore, would be hitted by some Spring-tide that has flooded so far in as to bucy her up and launch her into the sea [Applause]. Office sought him, and too him reluctantly; for while his election was yet a pending question, I had the pleasure of a conversation with him, in his office, as a private gentieman; I, being a cleryman, acted somewhat as confessor on that occaquestion, I had the pieasure of a convession what him, in his office, as a private gentieman: I, being a clergyman, acted somewhat as confessor on that occasion, and he told me the secrets of his heart. And I am aure that, although he had an honorable and manly ambition, the office to which he was elected was not sought nor desired by him. Since he has been in Washington, his course has been that which became a man, a gentleman, a statesman, t scholar, a Christian [Great and enthusiastic applause]. which became a man, a great and enthusiastic applanse]. He has everywhere not merely observed the rules of decorum, but with true "chivalry," with the noblest impulses of a gentleman, he has maintained himself void of offense. So that the only complaint that I have ever heard against Senator Summer has been that by his shrinking and sensitive nature he was not fit for the "rough and tumble" of politics in our day [Renewed applause]. It was because he held himself back, as he did, that he was reproached and reproved, and in part goaded by the ill-judged criticisms of hierds, he attempted at last to space and re-spice his remarks. It was not the complaint that they had been too high, or too keen, or in one whit too critical or revere. But every man, in speaking, must follow the rule of his own nature. To attempt to speak, as is not in his nature, is a mistake for any may. Senator Sumner, however, did To attempt to speak, as is not in his hazare, is a mistake for any may. Senator Sunner, however, did not commit it; for when he began to speak, instead of listering to to the mistaken counsel of his friends, he took the better counsel of his own judgment and nature, and spoke from his conscience and his heart [applause]. And it was undisguisedly for that utternoe, that he was prostrated by a felon's blow. Ah, it touches me not as a citizen, but as a man. I could not was the street and see the rangedest wastely walk the street and see the raggedest wrote struck by a man who was his superior, or in

touches he not as a territor, but as a hand. I could not waik the street and see the raggedest writch strick by a man who was his superior, or in circumstances which rave him advantage, without feeling my thood beat [Applance]. I, who ought to be a man of peace, pet say, that to defend a weak I would not hesitate a moment to peril life and himb [Loud applance]. I tell you that you may go through the Five Points and rake to the bottem, and you cannot bring up the most degraded wretch or gambler of that which has been once a man who, if you should ask him: "Would you strike a man who is down!" and nyt be indiguant at the question? [Loud applance]. You may go through the Courts where we have had assembled within the last few months a learned body of puglists [Langhter]; you may take the whole of them; begin and call over the names of the firsts, secords, bottle boleers—all the way to the bottom—and you cannot find one who will not have manimess ecough left in him to say. "Fair play is a jewel" (Great laughter and applance). It may not be known to all of you that Mr. Summer has that which by consent and countersy, by laws and public sentiment, exhonerates a man from the performance of military cutry; for if a man be near-sighted, it is taken for granted that he cannot fight to advantage. Mr. Summer is near-sighted. In the act of witting, he must needs have been lend down, and even when he lifted his eyes, he must have been unable to dis over an adversary even at a little distance. That was his condition, when he was attacked by the chivalry I it is just that Chivalry that would be manifested if a blind man were waking with transloss steps along your street; and and a man should come stealing out from a carract crossing, and douging the police should strike the blind man down to the easth! It is that kind of chivalry that would creep at night into a woman's chamber and give her blow with a bindgeon over the head as she slept on

ton is but a faint echo of that which is taking place where a whole empire is clubbed and a whole State knocked down by the tactice. At this bour the Government of the United States stands in precisely the same relation toward Konsas as Brooks sustained to Senator Sunner [Loud applause]. A thunder stroke is now heard on our Western plains, of which that was but a faint echo which we heard in Washington! It is storm in Texas; it is storm in in Washington; and by and by it will be stormy along the whole horizon, unless there is a spirit that rises up and says to the madmen, "Thus far have ye ruled and "come, but no further" [Loud cheers]. I will not attempt to inspire you with any stronger feeling. You knowfull well what my thoughts are. For I think that this is but a pimple, and the disease lies down deeper. There as principles that she at war; and we man of deeds are but the instruments which principles are employing, in a conflict ton is but a faint echo of that which is taking place ments which principles are employing, in a conflict which will be severer, and in its final victory more illustrious than any other which has been achieved. By the force of Liberty—by the force of Civilization. By the force of Liberty—by the force of Civilization, which comes from the bosem of Christianity—by the force of Christianity itself, we shall yet, in our lifetime, or in that of our children—we shall yet achieve the Victory of Liberty. And when at last this country shall sit at the feet of Liberty, as the man in the Scriptures, exorcised of the Devil, sat at the feet of Christ—when at last this country shall sit at the feet of Almighty God and say "Thou hast ordained me for this work," then that time shall come, predicted in the Apocalypse, when "Satan shall be seized and bound and cast into a pit for a thousand years," and hehind shall be left peace, purity, and prosperty. May God speed the day [Tumultuous applaase].

When Mr. Beecher had concluded the audical and gave him three times three with a will, and then the im-

him three times three with a will, and then mense essemblage slowly dispersed, and for half an hour afterward Broadway, in the vicinity of tl Taberpacle, reverberated with their cheers.

THE MASS MEETING OUTSIDE.

So great was the crowd that hundreds e aid get either within sight nor hearing of thp speakers, and eccordingly some persons extemporized a meeting outide the building. Several speeches were made to this impromptu gathering, the tone of which were in correspondence with the language used by the regular speakers of the evening. The enthusiasm was as great outside as within, and the only regret of the excluded thousands seemed to be that they could not ein the multitude from which they were only separated by unsympathizing walls, in swelling the mighty chorus in denunciation of slavedriving outrage and andacity.

A WORD ABOUT BROOKS, THE CARO-LINA BULLY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The frequent and vehement declarations made by Brooks and his Southern colleagues, to the effect that the assault upon Mr. Summer was an altogether unpremeditated affair, induces me to relate a little conversation which I overheard last Winter at Washington hotel.

How much I shall invalidate the testimony of the persons whose remarks I chanced to catch, by giving a description of their cast of countenance and frame, I do not know; but I think such a description necessary to the full appreciation of what I have to communicate in quotation marks:

Two men entered the reading room at about ten o'clock in the morning, ergaged in a loud dispute-the one was a short, corpulent individual with a very red face; the other was of medium hight, thinly built, sharp featured, scrupulously dressed and thoroughly drunk according to the latest style. For distinction's sake we will call the former Dowler and the latter

Whatever is characteristic in sentiment or profanity in the subjoined conversation is quoted to the letter.

Their dispute appeared to be on the merits of a man by the name of Nicholson, who, according to their words, had successfully exerted his influence to get Dowler an office, but had turned a cold shoulder on

Dowler an entire, but make Winkle. Winkle. I say he is a d-d scoundrel!"

Divider—" Bob! Nichelson has been my best friend. I swear, though I've known you two years, you must not say anything against him; if you do, I'll ight you."

The dispute proceeded for some fifteen minutes or more, in the course of which time many curious things were said of many high public functionaries,

things were said of many high public functionaries, and reached this conclusion:

Winkle—"Well, never mind; let Nicholson go. I'm drunk, I betieve."

Don'er—"No; I wantean explanation, or a satisfaction for what son have said; one of the other I must have."

Winkle—"What explanation do you want? I'm ready to give an explanation, but I'm drunk, I believe."

Powler—"I know you are; but I must have satisfaction. Downs you? Bob, I'll fight you if you don'tretract."

Winkle—"Oh! I'll retract; Nicholson is one of the fines fellows in the wirld. I retract—you know I'm drunk—forgive me for what I say. Nicholson is a fine fellow—I'm drunk, you know—It's all right—bey?"

Powler—(Magnanimouly)—"Well, I'llforgive you this time but you must be careful what you say; for Nicholson has stood use fior me. I sweet."

Ifallo ' there goes Brooks of South Carolina, (pointing to a person passing the window), I tell you, Bob, he is a King!

will rue. I swear."

He'lo! there goes Brooks of South Carolina, (pointing to a rison passing the window), I tell you, Bob, he is a King! He is an old eagle, by —! He says he is ready for any of the did girth and the says he will make old Greeley tie his shoes, and held up his head like a man, yet! He swears he'll get a bill passed making an appropriation for cotton-landings on the Misstsippi, and then he'll have Sommer and Seward sent to drive the piles. He sits there with his pistols under his coat, like an old cagle, by —! He says that he will shoot the first d—d free Soiler that gets in his way."

A few years ago we were subdued, quite subdued, by the sugar-canes and cotton-stalks of the South. Stronger material has been found requisite in later times. It appears to me that we are at that crisis when the charming comedy so long enacted with shift ing side scenes, the comedy fitly entitled "All on One Side," is passing into that elevating dramatic peace, 'Two Can Play at That Game."

THE TENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS.

At no time in her history did Council No. 5 come so near to a collapse as upon Saturday evening last. But few had assembled at the appointed hour, and among that few Bro. WHEELER was not; nor was any explanation there for him. His previous precision, together with his commanding digrity, had become so woven into the very vitals of the fraternity as to be almost indispensable. Bereft of there, and not notified of it, and only some fourteen brothers to help sustain the bereavement, things presented a squally aspect. Ald. GRIFFITHS was besought to take the chair, but declined, on the ground of having something to commuticate which required his presence as a floor member. Bro. BROOKS was also solicited, but he too de chired, "so as to assist Bro. Griffiths." "You'll be glad if you let us have our way," said the Alderman "Anybody will do for this time in the chair," said Bro. Brooks. Under this suggestion, Bro. Jackson was called to preside. His first move with the gavel gave evidence of inability, and cast even a deeper gloom over the mourners. As the Council had organred, for the purpose of hearing what new "astonishment" the Alderman had for them, things were

hurried along to give him an opportunity.

It will be remembered that the subject of electing Prustees was laid over from the last meeting, to find a brother responsible for \$25. This matter was seized upon by the Alderman to redeem himself. He is naturally a bold man, and an ingenious man. For his boldness, see his vote for Mr. Irving. For his ingenuity, see his excuse for that vote: "Mr. Irving is a native-bern citizen." But his ingenuity is ever greater than this. Unbeknown to the brothers, and n the hope to leap completely back into favor by one in mense feat of lofty financial tumbling, he called upon Bre. Jacob F. Oakley, late Alderman of the Fourth Ward, but now Assessor under Bro. Joe Tay-lor, and a resident of the Feath Ward, and stated the necessity of finding a man willing and able to stand *pensor for \$25. At first Bro. Jacob was incredulous. ent Bro. GERFFITHS, feeling the importance of success, referred to the perfect certainty that unless such a man was found, or money raised, the Council would be evicted-would be driven from a room which had become hallowed by its thousands of loved recollections. Bro. Jacon, being a kind man, and wishing to be considered a true friend of the cause, but not exactly wanting to stand sponsor, lest his Democratic friends might hear of his devotion to "American principles," proposed to pay the money down, and thus avoid eny tad to the matter. Upon this Bro. Garr-FITHS took the money, and this it was he desired to

lay before the assembled wisdom. No scener had Ale, GRIFFITHS stated the matter

fully than one spontaneous roar of joy resounded from the entire congregated host of fourteen native-born American citizens. The Alderman, supposing it was himself they were cheering, raised his voice a little higher, straightened up his head a little straighter, as he used to do before the confirmation of Mr. Irving, and concluded with an opinion that he had been the humble means of placing the Council entirely beyond the possibility of want. No sooner was he seated than a motion was made to thank Bro. Jacob for his generosity. Bres. SLOWEY and VAN DUSER wanted to know if the Brothers didn't mean to thank Bro. Griffiths; didn't understand how it was they called Jake Oakley by the name of Bro. Oakley; would like to know when and where he was initiated; and why, though he had lived two years in the Ward, he had never come into Council No. 5. Bro. Brooks replied: From his connection with Joe Taylor, was able to say Bro. Oakley has a country seat on Long Island was regularly initiated down there, the same as Bro Doeley was up in Westchester County; didn't know that it made any difference whether he was a mamber or not. If he paid his money he ought to be shanked Thought it a pretty caper for a lot of "old sports," who never thick of asking a man who bets wish then on the result of a fare bank or a horse-race whether he is a member of a church or a Know-Nothing Lodge, to come in here and ask who Bro. Oakley is, Brothers," says Jerry, "we've got his dust; now let's thank him. You all take any man's money when you win. Besides this, I know he feels right toward the cause. He has often read the reports in THE TRIBUSE of our money affairs, and has repeatedly expressed himself about it." Bro. PALMER opposed the vote of thanks. Was opposed to selling out the Council to Joe TAYLOR, or any of his crowd. Believed this to be a perfect "sell." Bro. VAN DUSER again spoke. Got up his old Democratic steam to such a pitch as to declare Bro. Jacon to be nothing but a Loco'oco politician of the meanest kind." Bro. Conson chimed in also. How could be remain silent when so good an opportunity presented to side with the majority? He too opposed the vote of thanks. Considered it the most extraordinary state of things he ever heard of. Though he joined with the Brothers in giving the shout of joy when Bro. GRIFFITHS told of the matter, he did not mean thereby te endorse either Bro. GRIFFITHS or this man they called Bro. OAKLEY. He only rejoiced because the Council had got the money. Liked Bro, BROOKs's idea exactly. Didn't care where the money came from therefore had no thanks for anybody. Believed that to be a true sportsman's philesophy. Thought Bro. BROOKS was in a fair way to get better posted, as he was learning fast-very. Bro Hall-of pony memory-arose: He favored the vote of thanks. In addition thereto, would freely give Bro. OAKLEY a ride extra, around the Ward. Would rig his ponies and wagon in gala, with streamers flying for the occasion. Bro. Jackson, who until n w had done remarkably well as Chairman, under took to speak. His efforts were checked by Bro. Conson, who objected unless he left the Chair. This touched the dignity of the youth, and he replied with tremendous strokes of the gavel and cries of "Sit down, Sir, I say sit down." Bang, bang, bang, went the hammer, until Bro. Corsos, finding all attempts at speaking useless, yielded, though not without muttering a threat that he would have Bro. WHEELER there

at the next meeting anyhow. The confusion had now become so great as to drown all sounds, or rather merge them in one din of discord. A piping voice moved an adjournment, Bro. WAIN WRIGHT sprang to his feet; hoped the brothers would not adjourn: desired them to accept his resignation as delegate to the Grand Council; but all to no use. Bro. Jackson, from a sense of inability to navigate the ship safely through the storm, paid no attention to the appeals of brothers to hold on until the regular business was closed, and put the question on adjournment Then, with one eestatic concussion of the gavel and a bound from his chair, declared the Council closed. Whereupon the most of them, especially those who had come armed with a sixpence or a three-cent piec to throw into the hat, now rushed around to "Fratk's" to smile over the clean profits to the Order through the generous donation of Bro. Jacob F.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Anti-Fillmore Americans held a State Conven tion at Albany on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES of Steuben, and the Hon, D. N. WRIGHT was chosen President, with several Vice-President and Secretaries. The following delegates were chosen to attend the National Convention to be held in this

city on the 12th of June: DELEGATES AT LARGE. Bayard Clarke. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES. CONGRESSIONA.

CONGRESSIONA.

Delegate.

1. D. D. T. Gordon.

2. F. W. Walker.

3. H. N. Wilde.

4. S. M. Stillwell.

5. E. W. Andrews.

6. C. Shaffer.

7. Robert Freeman.

8. Richard Mott.

9. William Duffer.

10. T. T. Lyons. Alternates.

8. Braaford.

J. W. Smith.
Joel G. Sevier.

V. Brooks.
C. Porter.
Frederick Wagner.
Ambrone Stevans.

R. S. Stanabury.

F. W. Waterbury.

F. J. Buckley.

G. A. Dudley.

Gilbert Lausing.

Eithe Smith. Elibu Smith. S. V. Boyd. D. Doubledsy D. Doubleday, J. F. Havens, L. L. Lowell, S. H. Schaick, H. J. Campbell S. M. Perrine, M. L. Lewis, 18. George Smith.

19. S. A. Law.

19. S. A. Law.

10. Fober: Fraser.

21. F. C. Kattell.

22. Jra Betts

23. Oscar Paidock

24. Geo. O Jones.

25. B. F. Lawton.

26. A. R. Mettett.

27. Van. Duth.

28. F. H. Ruggles.

29. James Wood, N.

20. Anbroos Stevens

21. John M. Graves.

22. C. C. Bristol.

33. F. W. Pelmer.

41. H. Havmond. M. L. Lewis,
I. Cooper,
I. Cooper,
I. S. Hammond,
Fred, Homer,
G. W. Myrick,
Chas, Lee,
E. Vickry,
Abram Loaler,
J. C. Shiley,
F. C. Gamingbam,
S. L. Chase,
Anguerts A. Raynor,
D. Bucklin,

S. H. Hammond, esq., from the Committee on Res olutions, after a few eloquent remarks, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted Whereas, By the section of the Convention held at Philadel phis on the 22d Feb. last a candidate for the Presidency was at phis on the 22d Feb. last a candidate for the Presidency was attempted to be forced upon the American Party, who had never by a word publicly spoken, by a line publicly written, by any single act of his life, testified his sympathy with the American cause; a candidate who, by his antecedents, his post afflictions and present associations, the number of his non-ination and the influences which produced it, ignored the universal scattment of the North on the subject of the extension of human Slavery, which regulated alike the letter and the spirit of avery declaration or principle as adopted by the State Council of every Free State, thus, not only throwing away every organic principle of the American party, but attaching to it the other of the State of Net York has not absulded its position or its principles, and will not be accessory to the extension of Slavery into territary consecrated by ancient and soif the chlum of Slavery propagandism—and whereas the American Party of the State of Ne York has not abundaned its position or its principles, and will not be accessory to the extension of Slavery into territory consectated by ancient and accession competes to Free labor and Prese institutions—and whereas in the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; it would be compelled to do both, and in view of these stem truths, and in the vindication of the principles it has present in the future, the American Party of the State of New-York is compelled to repudiste and denounce the fraud perpotrated upon it, and while it responds to the call for a National American Convention, by the appointment of Delegates thereto, to declare its adherence to the principles, and all the principles, as enunciated by the State Council at Binghamton in August lant, Therefore

Recolored, That the American party of the State of New-York, as represented by this State Council as Binghamton.

m'or.
Resolved. That in accordance with the true spirit and meaning

handon

Resolved That in accordance with the true spirit and meaning of that declaration, we uttarily repudiate and denounce the rereal of the Missouri Compromie, we utterly denounce and repudints and denounce the policy as initiated by the present Administration in its Kaneas Nebraska measure, the object and purpose of which was to extend Siavery into these Territories, and ultimately to force them into the Union as slave States, that we utterly repdiate and denounce the outrages perpetrated in Kaneas, the legitimate result of that measure. That we utterly exect are and about the outrages percentated in Washington, the malword sequence of giving sway to the violent and reckless spell of S avery propagatelism.

Resolved, That the two great sentiments prevading the American and Protestant tentiment, New York, are—First, the American and Protestant tentiment, were outraged by the preceded Philadelphia commention. That the nominees did not represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the American and Protestant to make a sentiment of the South—the one by the subcodents, his past efficient on the Impact of the Management of the Management of the South—the one by the subcodents, his past of Missanton and breakes they thus represent the protestant endounced him, and because they thus represent the protestant endounced him, and because they thus represent the protestant endounced him, and because they the represent them.

BRITAIN. From Our Cwn Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, May 16, 1856. I wrote to you last Tuesday, and what I then said of the general state of public affairs is still true. We are in the Whitsuntide holidays, with no Parliament, and little going on. The great topic of the day is the trial of William Palmer-an event which causes unparalleled interest, from the man's position, from the horrible nature of the charges, and from the fact that poisoning seems to be especially the crime of the day. There is, no doubt, a fashion in crimes as in everything else. They vary according to the periods. Science is active, and is always being diffused in books; and hence the fatal effects of drugs are easy to learn, as also the difficulty of investigating into these effects. Beside this, what with railways and the telegraph, no man can hope to escape undetected after a riolent crime. Again: consider the new temptations afforded by Insurance, and it becomes clear that given a criminal (in every age he is much the same fellow)-secret poisoning is a probable way in which he will go to work. This is so widely felt, and such suspicious stories have been set affoat by Insurance Companies, that we all feel that Palmer's case is a great representative affair. The common public think him guilty, and fear if he gets off through scientific difficulties that it will be an encouragement to murderers in posse. Lawyers think that the case will be difficult, delicate and refined-which is their interest in the matter; and I know that at consultations up to the very time of the trial, both sides were confident of success. So, altogether, the trial began on Wednesday with tremendous interest on all hands; and it fills whole sheets of the papers. The Lord Chief Justice pre-sides, and every circle of the building is craumed with spectators from Lord Derby and Lord Grey, down. The prisoner was a racing man, and I sup-pose Lord Derby, who is a racing man too, feels a kind of philosophical interest in seeing how the case goes. Your readers, in the absence of political

Palmer, you have no doubt heard, was a Staff-Palmer, you have no doubt heard, was a Staff-ordshire surgeon, living in Rugeley there, of decent middle-class education and position. He don't look a villain, but is an ordinary-looking, ruddy man, with a good forehead, too, and somewhat coarse and plausible in air. The family seem to have been rather a bad lot, as people say, in their private lives. He himself was not remarkable one way or the other, I believe—rather popular, indeed—a shrewd, clever surgeon, fond of the turf. He kept racers, betted, knocked about En-gland among the same class of men, and latterly turf. He kept racers, betted, knocked about Eu-gland among the same class of men, and latterly only "practiced" a little, apparently. The charge on which he is now being tried (there are others in reserve) is for the murder of one of his intimate friends—another sporting man of the same class in life—John Parsons Cook. He is accused of

news, will not be sorry to hear how it proceeds.

goes.

in life—John Parsons Cook. He is accused of poisoning him at Rugeley, in November last, with antimony and with strychnine.

It is quite certain that Palmer's money affairs were desperate. Cook had just made a "hit." and it is supposed not only had money in his possession, but had claims against Palmer. In November they were both at Rugeley together, on the usual intimate terms—Cook at the Talbot Arms Inn, Palmer running in and out to see him, and having him quite under his control, obviously. For Cook was a weak, foolish creature—a kind of mild "fast man"—not debauched, but a man of pleasure—and obviously felt that Palmer's was the stronger nature. This is a kind of relaa man of pleasure—and obviously felt that Palmer's was the stronger nature. This is a kind of relation that one sees every day between this kind of men—something like that between Sir Mulberry Hawk and Verisopht. Well, it comes out in the evidence already heard—the hotel servants' and local surgeon's evidence—that Palmer acted at once as "chum" and as surgeon to poor Cook; carried pills to him, or broth, or brandy and water, as the case might be; that Cook was taken sick after some broth so carried (and which turned sick a servant also who tasted it); that after being sick he was seized one night with terrible convulsions; that again Palmer was with him; that next night that again Palmer was with him; that next night he was again seized with convulsions, and so died Falmer is throughout on the scene—before the sickness, before the convulsions, before the death. Palmer has abundant opportunities; Palmer's visits suit the times, and Palmer is known to have books on poisoning, and to buy poison. On the other hand, if the man did not die by poison, how did he die? Not, say the doctors, by epilepsy or apoplexy, but with all the symptoms of tetanus, which is a known result of strychnine. The man being dead, Palmer is about the room, and money and betting-book disappear. The man being dissected, Palmer endeavors to prevent the jar containing a part of the body from reaching London

safely. Here, surely, are a number of circumstances all pointing to Palmer's guilt. Of course, you will understand that mine, too, is a most barnewspaper even, fills lanes of type. The defense, I hear, is to consist of minute medical evidence, as to the nature of tetanus, and as to the appearances to the nature of tetanus, and as to the appearances on dissection. There are fears expressed that all this will be wilder and dazzle the jury; but then the lawyers are prepared for it, and Campbell will sum up, no doubt, with a special eye to making it all intelligible. If the man escapes in the case of Cook, there are the cases of his brother and his wife waiting for him; and should be escape the law, I fancy he would have a scratch to escape the populace. But I scarcely think he will escape the law, and I am sure he will have a fair trial. Indeed, it is a spectacle of no common dignity—the grand care of everybody to be impartial. This it is which gives reverence to law and security to life, and I am quite sure that of the two parties, criminal and society, criminal in England has now the best chance, generally speaking. By the way, I have an anecdote apropos of Palmer and Bugeley. When the affair first came out, newspaper men swarmed in Staffordshire to ferret out the story and all con-nected with it. Among these was a very elever radical writer, well known for his democratic opinions. who attended there for a distinguished paper. It so happened that one day he was in a shop in the town, when the respectable elergyman of the place dropped in, and seeing a stranger, naturally began to talk of the great topic of the time and place. "Horrible event, this, Sir; it quite carries us back to the days of Borgia!"—"What did he do!" growled the Radical. "Poisoned three cardinals," answered the parson.
"Thank God!" was the fervent response of ---, which must have shocked the reverend gentleman s good deal. I record this bit of character, be cause now-a-days the talking class par excellenceviz., literary men about town—rarely talk either with character or point. Character is rare, and wit still rarer—so a characteristic bit of fun is repeated as a bon-mot. When the Quarterly in the recent essay on "table-talk" said that converse tion was at a low ebb in England—Peter Cunningham observed in his column in The Illustrates No.

" Town and Table-Talk")-that it was not true, -and quoted the well-known lines of Beaumont's:

"What things have we seen, Done at the Mermait!-" -Peter could only have been thinking of Jerreld of whom it is admitted that he is a brilliant wit in talk—and, who, indeed, is aliuded to, in the Quartalk—and, who, indeed, is aliuded to, in the Quartalk—and, who, indeed, is aliuded to, in the Quartalk—and, who is a properties proving the rule. terly Review as an exception proving the Peter should have added that he was general butt, and so did some service to the cause, of what conversation was going, himself! This, no doubt, his products his modesty prevented. For instance, one night he told a certain club that he had been having a strange dieh for dinner—such a dish—they would never guess what—and so on—till curiosity made all ask, "What was it?" "Calve's-tail," Peter as swered at last.
" Extremes meet?" exclaimed Jerrold, ins and

which I think an excellent imprompts.

has never been printed in England and I have ricans will feel obliged to Peter for evaluation.

But all this is a digression, only you out. know something of what is running under the free of public life; and a little salt will talk taste of the strychnine out of your mouth hate these causes elibers for filling one; with horrors, making one fancy there is aste in the tea, and making one look suspicion